

DAILY DEMOCRAT

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, \$1.00; One Month, \$0.50.

The Journal, of yesterday, in our opinion, places a wrong interpretation on the President's message, in regarding it as agreeing with the views of the radicals. We do not understand that it proposes to confiscate or emancipate anything but the slaves of those in active rebellion. To emancipate, it is true, is a flagrant non-constitutional, and the strongest possible language of condemnation should be used towards the scheme. To confiscate them, however, strictly in accordance with the laws of war, and especially as it has been adopted by the Southern Confederacy. In that section it is the law that all property of one favoring the Union is to be confiscated. It does not require that he should be actively engaged against the Southern Confederacy, but the mere holding opinions adverse to it are sufficient. It is further added, that the fact of a man's being absent from the South makes all his property liable to confiscation. We cannot see what other means than confiscation could properly be resorted to to recompense the Union men.

The President, so far from recommending emancipation in the paragraph from which the Journal takes its text, does not even use the word, but uses "confiscate." So far from recommending any additional measures, he tells Congress that he will consider it, and, in conclusion, expressly warns them against radical and extreme measures. If, however, the message is as the Journal interprets it, we most cordially approve of its indignant tone, and heartily join with it in any method by which such radical recklessness could be put down. Emancipation will be destructive to the cause. Indeed, it will cease to be a cause. The Southern States could not endure it. If the slaves of a rebel are emancipated when they have not been used by their masters to aid the rebellion—in short, if the slave property is to be freed, because of the views of owners, and not on account of any hostile act he had committed, the Union is broken up. The Government ceases to be a free one.

Persecution for opinion's sake will make the cause of revolution as sacred as the war for the preservation of the Union, but we are not ready to assume that that time will ever come. We understand the message differently from our neighbor, and we believe that our view will prove to be correct. We think that he has shelved the extremists of his party. The crime of which the Journal believes him capable, of emancipating all the slaves and putting arms in their hands, is of too heinous a character to rashly believe, and we think so weighty a conclusion should not be inferred from such light premises. The promissory freeing of slaves in a neighborhood, according to the Fremont policy, would be made equally criminal. It turns loose upon society a thrifless, vagabond race, who will continually create disturbances, and finally cause the Union man quite as much harm as the emancipationist did the master.

We, however, think these sufficient causes of alarm for the State to take some action that will counteract the evil effect. The Government may pass some such sweeping act as the Journal mentions. To guard against this the State should confiscate and hold in trust, to remunerate Union men for their losses, the property of all those actually in arms on the Southern Government. If these misguided men returned to their allegiance, we would be quite willing to restore their property to them. In any case we think this not had much better be passed by the Kentucky Legislature than an Abolition Congress. If it is done by the former, emancipation follows; if by the latter, the slaves are continued in their present status. It would be juster to all parties. In any event, confiscation should not be allowed to go on, unless it is proved in open court, by reliable witnesses, that the master is in actual rebellion. The mere expression of opinions, or the like, should be treated as idle vapors, for which no man should be made to suffer.

There has been an interesting case in New York recently, in the trial of Captain Gordon, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. It was proved that he was captured by the Mohican, off the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of a thousand slaves. Of course he was convicted.

This was the second time for Gordon to be tried. At the first trial the jury disagreed. After conviction on the second trial an application was made, on several technical grounds, for a certificate of division to enable the case to be carried to the Supreme Court; but this the Court refused. One plea was that the Erie had ceased to be an American vessel, a form of transfer having been gone through with at Havana. That, however, is well recognized as one of the tricks of the trade, and the Court declined to attach any importance to it. Another objection was that the proof of Gordon's being an American citizen was incomplete. It was proved that his father—also a seafaring man—and his mother had been residents of Portland, Maine, before and since their marriage; and although it was urged that, as his mother used sometimes to accompany her husband on foreign voyages, the prisoner might have been born abroad, the Court held that even that fact would not effect his American nationality. As to the guilt of the prisoner, the facts admitted of no dispute. The vessel was captured when she was one day out from the coast, and was taken with her living cargo to Monrovia, in Liberia, the prisoner being sent home for trial.

It is a debatable question, and one that was brought before the attention of the jury in the case of Gordon, whether, in point of morals, it is any more heinous offense to convey negroes from the Congo river to Cuba or the Southern States, and sell them as slaves, than it is to convey them for the same purpose from Baltimore to New Orleans. If the negroes occupied the status of slaves in Africa it would be really difficult to show how the one offense

is, in strict morality, greater than the other, except, indeed, that the one is a statutory offense, condemned by our laws, and the other is a legalized transaction. Still, it must be admitted, that the punishment of death is too severe a penalty to attach to what is, in this point of view, the mere violation of a commercial law; and it is very doubtful whether a more mitigated penalty, and one more sure to be inflicted, would not be more efficacious in putting a stop to the trade. That, however, is a consideration for Congress. The Executive, to be sure, may intervene, and commute the punishment to imprisonment. At all events, no efforts should be spared to put a stop to this nefarious traffic, and we are glad to feel the conviction that, so far as the administration and its law officers in New York are concerned, the slave traders need expect to find no favor or official blindness.

We are seriously alarmed lest the present Congress will do more harm to the country, and more to break up the Union, than all the armies Jeff. Davis could bring into the field. At such a time, when the question of slavery is more irritating than ever, we find them continually tampering with it.

Congress has, time and again, refused to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be so flagrantly unjust to the States of Maryland and Virginia. Yet, just at this time, when those States should be conciliated, we find a jackanape in Congress proposing that measure. Then Mr. Gurley proposed to confiscate and free the negroes of those in rebellion, for he doesn't want to be outside; and lastly, we have Mr. Wilson, a regular blue-black Republican representative, who smells around and finds some runaway negroes confined in jail. His delicate sensibilities are affected. He can hardly refrain from tears. Hale, also, is similarly afflicted. Every black scoundrel is a man and a brother, and having been found in jail, it is conclusive proof of exemplary piety. A scene must be had in the National Capitol.

The people are getting tired of these things. There is a strong feeling that Congress had better adjourn forthwith. No one has the slightest confidence in their wisdom or patriotism, though all believe them to be capable of anything that passion or prejudice could dictate. It is unfortunate—most unfortunate—to the country, at the present time, that Congress should be in session. It is, in fact, only a rump. The ablest men have joined the army, leaving nothing but a set of political hacks, who cannot do any harm and cannot do any good. There is only one course. Let them make the necessary appropriations and adjourn—go home and attend to their own affairs better than they have those of the United States.

ATTACKS ON HALLOCK.—The whole Abolition press is still harping on Fremont, and not only that, but it is as unanimous in its attacks upon his successor as in eulogies upon himself. Everything derogatory that can be found or invented is said of General Halleck; every little point gained by the rebels is seized upon with avidity and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue; in fact, the rebels themselves cannot outdo the Abolitionists in their hostility to the Federal army in Missouri. All this, however, is another proof of what has been evident for a long time, that the Abolitionists are every way as hostile to the Union and the Constitution as the Secessionists themselves. All those who are now attacking General Halleck without cause, and rejoicing over the advantages gained by Price and McCulloch, are just as much traitors at heart as Jeff. Davis, and only await an opportunity to show it.

KEEP DARK ABOUT SLAVERY.—Jeff. Davis' message does not contain the word "slave" or "slavery," and Yancey, in his speech to the Fishmonger's Guild, gave our African brother the go-by, and talked learnedly of the tariff. Mr. Adams, our Minister to St. James, also made a speech, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and he, through some unaccountable and wholly inexcusable blunder, neglected to introduce the colored man—didn't say a word about slavery. Is there not danger that our own people and foreign nations will forget that we have an African brother among us?

There is some anxiety felt for the steamer Arago, which was due at Southampton two days after the arrival of the Nashville there. This vessel has General Scott and Thurlow Wood on board, and Lieutenant Pegram, incited by the value of the prize, might attempt to capture her, but as she is armed with four long-range rifled cannon, and carries a crew of one hundred men, the Southern might find, if he undertook to take her, that he had caught a Tartar.

THINGS OUT OF JOINT ON THE COAST OF THE CAROLINAS.—The New Orleans Bulletin calls the Federal entrance into Port Royal "another Hatteras affair," and says: "Somehow or other things seem to be out of joint on the coast of the Carolinas. The only success the enemy has met with here has been the capture of the Hatteras. The Federal armada has taken our batteries at the entrance of Port Royal, and hoisted its flag over them. Here is a lick back, and although we can hardly expect an uninterrupted series of victories everywhere, we had supposed that sufficient notice had been given us by the enemy to have had the two best harbors on the Atlantic coast placed in such a state of defense as to defy assault, especially since they are located so near the important towns of Charleston and Savannah."

A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, in a letter dated at Huttonville, Western Virginia, has the following concerning the former commander of Fort Pickens. It will painfully surprise his many friends. "I am sorry to inform you that Major Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, is not expected to live. He came here to inspect the troops, but was attacked with the camp fever and dysentery—wholly nearly all of us have had—and is now lying in a precarious condition. His wife is here with him. The Doctor thinks he cannot live."

RELIEF FOR VIRGINIA SOLDIERS.—We understand that a proposition will be introduced in the Legislature, which meets to-day, to relieve all private soldiers from taxes while in the service of the Government. We hope such a measure may be judiciously framed and adopted. The measure is ought to discriminate only in favor of private soldiers, who certainly ought not to be compelled to pay taxes while in the service of their country.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE LAST TRAVELER OF IDA PFEIFFER, INCLUSIVE OF A VISIT TO MADAGASCAR, with a Biographical Memoir of the Author. New York: Harper & Brothers. This is the last book of Ida Pfeiffer; she has gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns to write an account of it. That small body could not endure forever the hardships to which it was exposed. She died in Vienna at the age of sixty, from the effects of a fever which she had contracted in Madagascar. She had traversed nearly 150,000 miles of sea and 20,000 miles of land. She had traveled in North and South America, in Europe, Asia and Africa. She had visited all kinds of people, from cannibals to the most civilized human races. She was accompanied by Carl Ritter and Alexander von Humboldt, and was elected an honorary member of distinguished scientific associations. Yet she did not give to those who saw her the impression of a "strong minded woman." It seems to us, that her unusual course is to be attributed to disappointment in love. In the house of her father, who was a wealthy merchant of Vienna, she was the only girl, among six children, and she acquired a great predilection for the pursuits of boys. She romped with the boys, and dressed in their clothes. The father indulged her in this, and jestingly promised that he would have her educated to become an officer in the army. At last a young man came into the family as tutor, who obtained so great an influence over her as to produce a change in her character. A strong attachment sprang up between her and her tutor. After some time he asked her hand, and the mother ordered him from the house. After some years of persecution on the part of the mother, the daughter promised to accept the next suitor who should present himself, provided he should be a man of advanced age. By marrying an elderly man, she wished to show her former tutor that she did not marry for love. When she was twenty-two years of age, she accepted Dr. Pfeiffer, a distinguished advocate, who was twenty-four years older than herself. She respected Dr. Pfeiffer, who was a man worthy of respect, but it seems probable that the unhappiness of her marriage had her disquieted with familiar scenes, and drove her wandering over the world. Her visit to Madagascar introduced her to the acquaintance of the savage Queen of that island, and the amiable Prince, her son, and closely connected her with a conspiracy. The book will well repay perusal.

THE OYAKING RIVER: A NARRATION OF TRAVEL, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE. BY CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON. New York: Harper & Brothers. The readers of books of travel are well acquainted with Mr. Anderson as the author of "Lake Ngami," published five or six years ago. This work gives an account of his attempts to reach and explore the river Cuncine, and his discovery of a new river, the Oyakungo. As he approached the stream, he expected to find it flowing Westward, toward the Atlantic, but was surprised to find it flowing Eastward toward the heart of the continent. Sickness prevented him from examining more than a small portion, and he was unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the termination of its course. The book abounds in accounts of thrilling adventures, of intense sufferings, of hunting expeditions, in which the sportsmen "bagged" elephants, rhinoceroses, and lions.

These works are sold by L. A. CIVILL. A REAL HERO.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Jones, Rector of St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and was formerly a member of the staff of an Episcopal church in Virginia. He has six sons born in the South, who are all serving in the rebel army of the Potomac. Dr. Jones himself, however, notwithstanding the treason of his children, is a most devoted and thoroughgoing Union man. He read from his pulpit the recent circular of President Lincoln and Lieutenant General Scott asking the loyal women of the country to exert themselves in behalf of the army hospitals, and after commending the work to his congregation, said, with marked emphasis, that he would be particularly incumbent on him who had so many sons fighting to destroy the best and noblest government the earth ever saw, to do what he could to support that government, and to stand for the wrong that his children were perpetrating. While still a young man, he said, he was not merely the son of a man, but he was the son of a man who had been wounded in rallying our troops at Brandywine—fractured by a fall on the ice, leaving him lame for the rest of his days. This did not prevent him, however, from walking about his farm, though it cut him off from the use of his saddle, and gave a halt to his gait, which, but for his dignity of carriage, would have approached to awkwardness. Indeed, he had more dignity of bearing than any man I ever saw. And it was not merely the dignity of self-possession, which early familiarity with society and early habits of command may give even an ordinary man, but that elevation of manner which springs from an habitual elevation of thought, bearing witness to the purity of its source, as a clear eye and ruddy cheek bear witness of the purity of the air you daily breathe.

THE IRON DUKE IN BATTLE.—The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. Thus, when the British were storming Balaklava, his grace rode up whilst the balls were falling about him, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered "Taylor." "A very good name, too," said Wellington. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breeches—in the walls." At this rally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

GUN BENHAM IN TOWN.—Brig. Gen. Benham, of the army of the Kanawha, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is under arrest, but he himself does not know what for, only that it has reference to the recent pursuit of Floyd, and some misunderstanding between himself and Gen. Roper.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

IN Christian County, Illinois, corn is selling at 10 cents per bushel, and potatoes at 16 cents.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society. The Seventh Annual meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society was held at the Agricultural Rooms, Frankfort, on Wednesday, December 4, 1861.

The President, L. J. Bradford, in the chair. The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report and the Biennial report to the Legislature, were read and approved.

The Financial condition of the Society was shown to be as follows: Balance on hand, \$7,395 68; Balance on account of the State, \$700 00; Total, \$8,095 68.

On motion of Brutus J. Clay, the rule requiring nominations for officers to be made by the members of the respective districts was suspended, and they were made without reference to the districts.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year. Col. L. J. Bradford, of Broken County, was unanimously re-elected. Col. Bradford, upon taking the Chair, said:

That when he reached the city he had no idea of a re-election. He thought two years a sufficient term of service for any individual, as it was a serious task upon the time of any one who had private avocations demanding his attention, while the term was all sufficient to him to do such good as he might be able to carry out by his suggestions. The office was one of high honor, and he regretted that circumstances had prevented the holding of the annual fair during his term of office, as he then should have felt himself justified in declining a re-election.

Last fall, looking to our fair to be held in September, he had taken an extensive trip, during which he visited Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and had gathered many opinions and views with distinguished agriculturists and mechanics. It was arranged that delegates from each of these localities should meet at Louisville, in September, to hold a series of discussions on the subject of the agricultural and mechanical progress of the people of our country. The fair was not held, as our most experienced friends deemed it inexpedient, though his individual opinion was different; but he has since demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people that the postponement was most judicious.

He spoke of the tobacco fair of Louisville as having been most auspicious in its results, and having added two millions to the agricultural value of the staple in our State, which it had increased in many sections at least fifty per cent. The President elect said he should take an early opportunity to suggest to the Board the policy of arranging for a more extended collection of agricultural and mechanical statistics, by holding county fairs, and making known to all who are interested, by the same, or other agencies, the most recent inventions, and their practical value, could be promulgated extensively where the knowledge would be most good.

P. Seigrist, of Taylor County, was elected Vice-President for the First District; J. C. O'Bannon, of Jefferson, Vice-President for the Second District; John G. Holloway, Vice-President for the Third District.

First District.—O. H. Burbridge, of Bourbon; Zeb. Ward, of Woodford; Dr. L. P. Taylor, of Taylor; C. F. Taylor, of Harrison; and J. H. G. Bush, of Clark. Second District.—G. Mallory, of Jefferson; S. T. Deane, of Shelby; George Denny, of Garrard; A. Allen, of Breckinridge; and Felix G. Murphy, of Nelson. Third District.—John P. Campbell, Sr., of Christian; B. B. Raliff, of Caldwell; Edward Ramsey, of Muhlenberg; R. C. Harrod, of Union; and J. J. Towles, of Henderson.

The Society then adjourned. The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society met at two o'clock. On motion, the salary of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year was fixed at \$500.

Col. J. S. Wallace was elected Secretary, and Mr. J. W. Tate was re-elected Treasurer. At the suggestion of the President, a committee was appointed to prepare a circular to be sent to sheriffs and other persons in the several counties, to obtain agricultural statistics; and that the committee offer "The Kentucky Farmer," if published, or some other periodical paper, to those who will furnish such statistics, and make known to the public the importance of insuring their houses, barns and other property. Adopted, and Messrs. O. H. Burbridge, Swigert, and Bradford were appointed as the committee. Colonel Bradford was recommended to the Board of the offering by the Society of Agricultural papers as premiums; which recommendation will be considered by the Board hereafter.

On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to be called together at any time by the President.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

SECRETARY CHASE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEWS ON THE POTOMAC.

REPORT OF A DESERTER.

IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GENERAL HALL—ADVISED AND ACTIVE SECTIONS TO BE MADE CLOTH, FURN, AND TAKE CARE OF REFUGEE UNION—IN QUINCY BY THE REBELS.

Lane of Kansas wants the Disasters of Springfield, Lexington, and Wilson's Creek Investigated!

News from Savannah—Tybee Island Reported Evacuated—Trotter & Co. Destroyed by Fire!

FROM RICHMOND—THREE MO. DELEGATES IN THE REBEL CONGRESS!

XXXVIII Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senate.—Mr. Rice asked permission to deliver his vote (yes) on the expulsion of Breckinridge, as he was absent yesterday. Granted.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men on fair payment. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards Ferry.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington. Mr. Chandler said he hoped the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. Lane said the man most entitled to honor had been punished at Wilson's Creek. He was sacrificed and perished because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know whether the gallant General Lyon was sacrificed. They want to know why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to the relief, and why the army moved at a snail's pace.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution to appoint a committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate the causes of the disasters to our arms.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should tomorrow introduce a bill to abolish sutlers in the volunteer forces.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Col. Miles. Fifth regiment of Iowa, and found that Colonel Miles was intoxicated to a certain extent, enough to justify Col. Richardson in applying epithets to him, but not enough to remove him from command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people.

House.—The Speaker announced vacancies in several of the Standing Committees, which have been filled as follows: Ways and Means—Hooper and Maynard. Judiciary—Wilson. Territories—Steels.

Indian Affairs—Blair, of California. Public Buildings—Blair, of Virginia. Military Affairs—Dunn. Western Army—Kellough, of Illinois.

Mr. Gurley offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Judiciary to ascertain if a telegraphic censorship of the press has been established in this city, and if so, by whose authority, and by whom the censorship is administered, and if not, to report thereon.

Mr. Stevens submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's messages to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Arnold moved that that part relating to the defense and fortification of the great lakes and harbors be referred to a select committee of nine members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court paid their respects to the President to-day, at the Executive Mansion.

Special Notice.—It is understood by financial people that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will present the banking system and government policy in respect thereto in a light that will fasten the attention of the country upon it.

The report of the government to apply the circulating medium of all kinds will be presented impressively, on the ground of both principle and expediency, as well as upon constitutional right and financial necessity.

Special Notice.—Information has been received this evening, that the rebel forces are now in possession of Annapolis, and that their pickets are posted on this side. They have a large force of cavalry.

Information has been received that there are twelve thousand rebels in the neighborhood of field pieces, but no heavy guns. Four regiments of the enemy have lately left Centerville for Leesburg, where there are now about 12,000 men.

The pickets of General Smith's division were fired upon last night at Lewinsville, but no injury was done.

Last night a deserter from the rebels, named Williams, entered our lines. He is an Englishman, and was taken out of his camp at Charleston on the night of the 4th of June, and pressed into the rebel service. He was a private in the Fourteenth South Carolina regiment, but has been for some weeks a servant of Beauregard. He escaped on Monday last. He was dressed in a new uniform of blue, like those of the New York soldiers, and having the New York buttons. He says the whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms only a week since, and that the current report was that they had been received in the South from Boston.

He says that there is an abundance of good shoes for those who can pay for them. The pair he had on paid six dollars for.

Special to the Tribune.—The intention of Generals Porter, McCall, Hancock and Wallworth, was to soon the country from Vienna to the North. No enemy was seen except two small parties—one of three men beyond Vienna, and one of fifteen men nearly two miles beyond Hatterville, to neither of which could he get closer. No enemy has been seen in the region he visited since Sunday.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—General Halleck has issued long general orders with reference to the affairs of this Department, the principal points of which are as follows: Lieut. Col. B. G. Farrar has been appointed Provost Marshal and General of Department. Commanding all military districts, posts and companies are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons, which can be used by the army, is to be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretenses, during the first THREE MONTHS, if they are sure to bring on Missouri; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paralysis of the Heart, Lowness of Spirit, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c., &c., the use of Dr. J. C. Clark's Celebrated Female Pills will effect a permanent cure. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package will show how to use the pills. The pills are sold by all druggists, and by the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free by mail in sealed envelopes. J. C. CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills. Sold in Louisville by Raymond & Trier, Druggists, and all the Druggists in the South and West, and in New Albany by Dr. T. R. Smith.

within our lines, giving information to, or communicating with, the enemy. Persons so convicted, and shot as spies. Persons not commissioned or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who commit acts of hostility will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals, and be shot, or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and as thousands of such persons are now finding their way into this city, the Provost Marshal is directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes, and, under the military law of retribution, quarter them in the houses, feed and clothe them, at the expense of avowed Secessionists, who, although they do not themselves take up arms, give aid and encouragement, andabet and countenance such acts of their fellow rebels.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—An army order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as missing in action, or who may hereafter be taken prisoners, or reported missing, to be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the regiments, will be filled by Governors of the various States to which the regiment belongs.

Vice President Hamlin appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas and the resignation of Mason.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Hammond, of Virginia, has been dismissed from the army, by direction of the President, for deserting his post. Also, Major Lynde, for a similar reason, and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New Mexico.

Mustering officers, who have not already done so, are requested to send the rolls on which they have mustered regiments, to the Adjutant General's office, at Washington.

A Richmond paper, of the 3d, says: "Bell, Vert and Conrad took seats in Congress to-day from Missouri."

A dispatch from Richmond says a grand military council will be made on York river, by the Unionists, in order to weaken the Potomac line.

New York, December 5.—Dispatches from rebel sources.—Savannah, Dec. 4.—The publication of this morning, says the Unionists have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship loaded left on Saturday for the North.

On Saturday afternoon, a large steamer stood in for New York Island, when Commodore Tatnall's fleet went after her, but she disappeared.

There were six Union vessels off Tybee Island yesterday. The schooner Waterman was wrecked off Tybee, on Friday morning, and fell into the hands of the blockaders.

The cotton and provision on Hutchinson, Fenwick, and adjoining islands, were destroyed by fire, on Thursday night last, by the proprietors.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. No flag of truce had passed. The New York Fifth regiment had been ordered to the eastern shore. Secession is default there.

THE CRAZY ABOLITIONISTS.—If we are to have emancipation, we insist that some part of the continent shall be surrendered to the Abolitionists and the negroes, and that they shall inhabit it, and that no man shall interfere with them. Secession is default there.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BISHOP POK from the service of the church, and his acceptance of a high commission in the rebel army, is severely censured by most of his peers in the Episcopal church. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, in an admirable address on the war, said, "The apostate Bishop of Louisiana sleeps in Iscariot's bed."

General Rosecrans has determined to remove the headquarters of the army of Western Virginia to this city. The Quartermaster has been officially instructed to procure a suitable building, and General Rosecrans will start for this city as soon as matters are properly arranged for his reception.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Confidential. Forces may be withdrawn from the city by the use of certain secret signals, as well as other signs, and by the use of any kind, have produced ability in advance of their years, before imparting their secrets to any one, should first read Dr. Galt's Private Medical Treatise, in its new and revised edition, just published, revised, enlarged, and illustrated by plates and engravings. Those who have read copies of these discourses, are particularly requested to send for this book. Price, Ten Cents, or twenty copies for \$1.00. Address: J. H. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

COAL! COAL! C. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL, keep constantly on hand the best quality of coal at lowest prices. Office—W. Main street, west side, and corner of Breckinridge and Washington streets.

Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE. THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD. The only Hair-dye and Hair-Preparation known! All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to secure permanent and healthy hair. GALT, KERR, or RUTY HAIR-DYE stands to be a healthy and natural brown or black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

FIFTY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1838, and over 500 applications have been made to the hair of persons of this famous dye.

Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is superior to all other hair-dyes, in that it does not injure the hair, but keeps it soft and pliable, and the effects of hair by its use are permanent. It is sold in all cities and towns of the United States, and by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Notice.—The genuine hair dye has the name and address, as a distinctive mark, on four sides of the box, of Wm. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street, New York, as sold by Messrs. Wilson & Starbird, Louisville, Ken. 1861.

The Great English Remedy. Celebrated Female Pills. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be had.

To Married Ladies. It is monthly period. It will, in short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females who are pregnant, during the first THREE MONTHS, if they are sure to bring on Missouri; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paralysis of the Heart, Lowness of Spirit, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c., &c., the use of Dr. J. C. Clark's Celebrated Female Pills will effect a permanent cure. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package will show how to use the pills. The pills are sold by all druggists, and by the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free by mail in sealed envelopes. J. C. CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills. Sold in Louisville by Raymond & Trier, Druggists, and all the Druggists in the South and West, and in New Albany by Dr. T. R. Smith.

JOHN MORRIS, of New York, has been appointed Provost Marshal and General of Department. Commanding all military districts, posts and companies are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons, which can be used by the army, is to be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretenses, during the first THREE MONTHS, if they are sure to bring on Missouri; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paralysis of the Heart, Lowness of Spirit, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c., &c., the use of Dr. J. C. Clark's Celebrated Female Pills will effect a permanent cure. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package will show how to use the pills. The pills are sold by all druggists, and by the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free by mail in sealed envelopes. J. C. CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills. Sold in Louisville by Raymond & Trier, Druggists, and all the Druggists in the South and West, and in New Albany by Dr. T. R. Smith.

JOHN MORRIS, of New York, has been appointed Provost Marshal and General of Department. Commanding all military districts, posts and companies are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons, which can be used by the army, is to be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretenses, during the first THREE MONTHS, if they are sure to bring on Missouri; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paralysis of the Heart, Lowness of Spirit, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c., &c., the use of Dr. J. C. Clark's Celebrated Female Pills will effect a permanent cure. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package will show how to use the pills. The pills are sold by all druggists, and by the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free by mail in sealed envelopes. J. C. CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills. Sold in Louisville by Raymond & Trier, Druggists, and all the Druggists in the South and West, and in New Albany by Dr. T. R. Smith.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

